

el
infeed extension 64 and workpiece guide 60 on infeed rail 42. In one embodiment, bracket member 80 is an L-shaped bracket member defined by arms 81 and 82 running transverse to body 62 beneath infeed extension 64 and adapted to slidably engage infeed rail 42. The relationship of those elements is indicated in, for example, Figures 14, 17, and 19. In particular, when the workpiece fence 60 is positioned on table saw 10, arm 81 is oriented generally parallel with the surface of infeed extension 64 and is adapted to sit atop outer arm 45 of infeed rail 42. Arm 82 is oriented generally perpendicular to the surface of infeed extension 64 and is adapted to be slidably seated within trough 43 abutting outer arm 45, as is generally shown in Figures 17 and 18. Arm 82 may additionally include lateral adjustment mechanism 88 protruding therefrom in the direction of inner arm 44 of infeed rail 42. Lateral adjustment mechanism 88 includes threaded members 87 and 89. See Figure 16. The threaded members 87 and 89 may include bolts, screws, or the like that are seated within threaded bores (not shown) in the surface of arm 82. Accordingly, it will be appreciated that threaded members 87 and 89 may be selectively adjusted within the threaded bores (not shown) to seat against inner arm 44 and thereby increase the contact pressure within the trough 43 between bracket member 80 and infeed rail 42. Such construction allows for adjustment of the force required to slide the fence 60 along infeed rail 42. Such construction also increases the stability of the fence 60 within infeed rail 42. Accordingly, such construction of the fence 60 and infeed rail 42 provides consistent support to workpieces placed thereon. --.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 21, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

el
-- The infeed rail attachment mechanism 97 may be reciprocated between either of a clamped position, shown in Figure 18, or an open position, shown in Figure 17, by the lever 108.

As indicated in Figure 18, by rotating the lever 108 downward in the direction indicated by the arrow B in that figure, the surface 105 of clamp 104 is brought into contact with a surface of clamp plate 106 and biases the clamp plate 106 into contact with the infeed rail 42, thereby securing the workpiece guide 60 on the rail system 40 at a desired location. To unsecure the workpiece guide 60, the lever 108 is rotated about shaft 107 in the direction indicated by the arrow A of Figure 17, thereby moving surface 105 of clamp 104 out of engagement with clamp plate 106 to release the clamping force between clamp plate 106 and infeed rail 42.

Accordingly, infeed rail attachment mechanism 97 represents an improvement in that it allows for improved ease of adjustment of workpiece guide 60. In particular, when lever 108 is in the unclamped position, as shown in Figure 17, surface 105 of clamp 104 is not in contact with clamp plate 106 and thus no clamping pressure is being exerted on the outer arm 45 of infeed rail 42 by infeed rail attachment mechanism 97. In this position, fence 60 is free to slide along the length of rail system 40. When lever 108 is actuated into the clamped position, as shown in Figure 18, clamp plate 106 is forced into frictional contact against outer arm 45 of infeed rail 42, and workpiece guide 60 is locked in place along the length of rail system 40. --.

In the Drawings:

Please replace original Figures 1-8, 13, 14, and 16-19 with the enclosed replacement Figures 1-8, 13, 14, and 16-19 respectively.